OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-BIE VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jofferson, Use Rate Newton, WEDNESDAYS and SATUEDAYS-ICE Miss Kate Newton, WITCH MATINEES.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 3-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONGERT. Programme varied every ovening. Eighty-

FIFTH-AVE. OFERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-RUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sands,
C. Henry, Dempster, Grier and Hodgkins.

THIS EVENING-ROBERT LANDRY, Mr. Edwie Adama.

THIS EVENING ODDNNELL'S MISSION. Mr. Joh

THIS EVENING-BILLIARD TOURNAMENT-The Champi

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE DESIGNANTE-SURLESQUE: LADY AUDLEYS SECRET-ML. AND MRS. PETER WHILE, Mr. Mark South. Mr. Lewis Paker, Mr. A. H. Davesport, Mr. Bland, Miss Alone Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Mr. Bland.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT! See Advertisement in mother column.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They purity, Strengten and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour atomach.
They care Lives to appear and Constipation.
They care Lives to appear and Constipation.
DEAR'S PLAYATION LITTURE have cared more cases of chron wakness, convision, melaucholy and want of vital surger, they are model under the world has ever produced. They are particularly site is to dedicate females and praons of andentary occupations. Obserte property private a samp over the cork of each bottle. If at dealer has not got it, report to

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUILDINGS.

is the sure result of a Bottle of

CONGRESS WATER

CONGRESS WATER Couns Billiousienss,

before breakfast.

CLEARS THE HEAD, SHARPHNS THE APPRTICE.

FOR GENERAL DEDILITY AND DESPRISA

tuke EMPIRE WATER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is pronounced by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It by an who have used a the cary constantly our log standing which have been given up as finearable. Scratches, Galls, Sithat Sores, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Bruises, are rapidly and certainly cured by this Salve. The very best Hoof Ointment in use; 50c. a box. Sold by all Droggists and at the Depot. No. 40 Cedar-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS desirous to advertise in The Washington Dally Chronicia, the leading paper of the 2 timed Capitol, are informed that the undersigned are regularly pointed species and are prepared to make contracts for advertising any number of insentious, on the same terms as at the Washing Office. S. M. Partindità & Co., No. 57 Park-row

GENIN'S GRAND FALL OPENING, 1866, on Thursday, Sept. 13. The choicest goods of farts and domestic manufacture, concluting of Ladier, Misses, Boys, and Indants Harr and CAPS. All who desire an early choice from the mort varied and extensive assortment will find the Warld's Fashious Epitomized at GERIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

CATABRH! POSITIVE CURE! MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUES OFFICE, 154 Fulton-st.

ARREN'S LONDON SUPPORTER OFFICE, No. 134 Fultonest.

#JARREN'S SPHING SUPPORTER UPFOR. No. 134 Fultonest.

MARCH'S SIEK ELASTIC STOCKING DEPORT, No. 134 Fultonest.

MARCH'S SHOULDERS SHACE DEPORT. No. 134 Fultonest.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "He seem is stronger and less liable to tro in use or went, sek-citich."—["Judge's Report" of the "Island Park Trial Synd for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both scheep on the same place of goods.

No. 201 Ex THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "best" free to soldlers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,000 Chestnut. Phila.: Axtorpl., N. Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent full strings of his patents.

AGUE .- STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in eachange for our new patent Altwass Day Plastra Saras. For sale low. Manyir & Co., 263 Broadway, and 721 Chestaut-st., Phila.

CONSUMPTION treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous Affections and General Dobbits treated with success.

Dr. Lang. No. 672 Broadway.
Room No. 1, second floor. THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING

MACHINE - Manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & Co., No. 84 Bowery, N. Y. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory BANDAUK, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SEREWOOD'S, No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cure THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The Hown Machine Co., No. 629 Broadway, New-York. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandroff; the finest free-ing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and druggists. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND AGES, SUPPONYERS, &c. -- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Venevat. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best biles world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 500 Hoodway.

No. 508 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
langfactures. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.

o. 630 Broadway.

Everdell's New Wedding Cards and Envelopes atent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Use Cristanoro's Dye-Approved by universal ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMICE ELASTIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A BRIG SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The British brig Ann Sanderson, which sailed June 7 from Yokohema, Japan, for San Francisco, is believed to have foundered in a hurricane she experienced shortly after her departure. She had two or three peasangers. Her cargo, consisting of tea, tar, and rags, is insured with China agents of British

Companion.

SAN FIRENCISCO, Sept. 10.—The steamer Sierra Nevada,
from Portland, arrived yesterday with \$123,500 in treasure.
The Savage mine reports \$100,000 profit for the month
of August, and declared a dividend of \$30 a share, payable
has Saturday. Crown Point mine raised 20,000 thus of
one during August. Gould & Curry, for the same month,
reports its receipts at \$134,305. Yellow Jackst reports
\$150,000 as the August yield. Chollar-Potosi raised 478
tuns of one last week.

FIRE IN LYNN, MASS.

Hosrov Sept. 10.--A fire in Lynn this morning do wknowed the new Congregational Church on Silaborat. The cost of the church was \$25,000. Insured for \$17,000.

MARINE DISASTER. Free Law, Sept. 40. The schoner Lecaburg from Port-

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. The ball grows larger. Keep it rolling. Our re-

ceipts for The Extra Tentune for the campaign were larger yesterday than on any previous day. The following are a few

of the letters received:

ONTARIO, COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE & CANASDAIGUA, Sept. 8, 1896. 5

Hon. Horace Greeley, Tribune Office: I have this day purchased a money order for \$30 on your post-office in New York City, payable to you, and inclose it herewith, to pay for 100 copies of Campaion Tubbur. You can send them to my address at this place. Yours truly, Waterows, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1896.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribase.

Sir: Please send me 100 Campaion Tribunes for three menths for the inclosed \$30 Yours respectfully.

L. Mitth.

Honesdale, Pa., Sept. 7, 1866.

SIR: Please send me 100 CAMEAION INBURS for three mouths for the inclosed \$50 Yours respectfully.

L. SMITH,

HONESDALR, Pa., Sept. 7, 1866.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find check for \$30, for which send use 100 copies of your CAMEAIOS TRIBUSES, commercing with first lissue of same, and oblige, some traity.

S. A. Tribuse.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribuse.

DEAR SIR: Please to give the "ball" another turn, and send us 50 more papers for the campaign, divided equally between the packages of S. D. Drike, Elizabeth, and W. G. Jones, Elizabethport. This will make 250 papers in all. I am happy to say that the circulation of The Tribuse among our friends is becoming small and beautifully less, and that The Herald's fast following suit. Inclosed please find check for \$15. Yours truly.

WEST WINSIED, Conn., Sept. 8, 1866.

To the Publisher of The N. Y. Tribuse.

SIR: We want 100 copies of The WEEKLY TRIBUSE from October to April (our Sgring election) to distribute among the weak kneed. How much will they cook as Text trousand copies of your paper ought thus to be put into good hands in this State for six months, to reach past the Spring election. Wieter is the time the behaving classes road. Respectfully yours.

OPPICE OF THE GLINHAM COMPANY.

SIR: Please send 100 copies of your extra issue of WEEKLY TRIBUNES to Glenham Company, Glenham, Datchess Co., N. Y., for which find imolosed my check to your erder for \$50. Very truly yours.

TERMS.

TERMS. 109 copies for three months.

Payable always in advance.
The papers to be sent to one address.
Address The Tatturan. Now York City.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE FOR THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The papers to be sent to one address Address THE TRIBUNE. New-York City.

Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever i intended for insartion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a suar, An business letters for this other should be addressed to "The Tain

ENE." New-York. We osunot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in Landon STEVENS EROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Heariette, st., Cavent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBLINE They will also receive Sassantreaus and Assartanesses.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. We shall issue on Wednesday, a Tract containing an aut History by official documents of the New Orleans Riot. Price five cents; \$30 per 1,000. Orders accompanied with the cash are solicited. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2. Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will consain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our advices by Ocean Telegraph are to the 10th inst. The bill to indeunify the King of Prussia for his unconstitutional acts has passed the Upper Chamber. It is reported that the King of Saxony has decided upon abdicating in favor of his son. Italy is disbanding 58,000 men from her army, and reforms are about to be introduced into the Austrian army. The Candians are still fin insurrection, and the people of Epirus have just revolved against Turkish rule. It is reported that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is about to visit Greece on the national affairs of that country. Lord Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Earl Cowley as Embassador at Paris.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Base-ball Clubs of Pennsylvania are going to hold Convention at Harrisburg on the 27th, when they will a Convention at Harrisburg on the 27th, when they will take into consideration various matters of interest pertain-ing to the game, as well as to secure recognition by the next National Convention.

The Cholera is on the increase in Richmond, Va.: eight leaths resulted yesterday, and four were in the collapse stage. Among the troops, in camp near the city, the disease has very much declined.

To-morrow is the first day of the Hoboken races, when an exciting contest is anticipated. It will open with a hurdle race, for which four horses are entered. On the second day there will be a steeple-chase.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

The Soldiers and Sailors who have served in the war are invited to attend a Mass Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 20th of this mouth, in order to concentrate their efforts to continue in power the Union party, which, under the leadership of the late President, promulgated the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Independent National Union League hold a mass meeting at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canalest, on Friday evening, to decide by vote-which policy, that of Congress or that of President Johnson's, they shall indorse at the forthcoming election.

CITY NEWS.

Gen. Woodford, the Union candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was screnaded last night at 10 o'clock at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The General delivered an elequent address, which was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. S. B. Chittenden and Dr. Sydney also spoke. The utterance of every loyal sentiment and the indorsement of Congress met with hearty approval from the large crowd

Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday decided that the Health law was perfectly constitutional, and that if the Board of Health thought it necessary, for the greater protection of health and life, to remove the slaughter-houses, any court would and should hesitate to interfere with its decisions.

Yesterday 16 cases of cholers were reported at the offic of the Sanitary Superintendent, five of which occurred in Baxter-st., the rest in various parts of the city.

STOCKS AND MARKETS. STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold has been scarce for delivery and; if cent paid for each cold. The Henry Channey, from Aspinwall, brings \$1.576, 100 and the European steamers City of Boston and Hermann, see oos. The hear price of gold is ledy. Gold-bearing Government Stocks are not so firm, and are quoted in down from Saturday. The 7.69s are higher. At the Second Board the market was dull and lower. Foreign Exchange is nominal. The money market is more active and loans on call are made at 5 per cent. The densed for money to move the stoppe of the West pad Sauth is spadily instructed and the descart by indeed of the control of the stopped interest of cell and something, better, agon long ages, and at me descart by indeed to something, better, agon long ages, and sungituding action space, and sungituding action space and the constitution of the same state.

delivered by John Bright at the mass meeting in favor of Reform lately held at Birmingham. Outspoken and fearless in its tone, and breathing the spirit of a lofty patriotism, this speech has struck a chord whose vibrations will be felt all over the United Kingdom. In Mr. Bright the working classes have a champion who is a host in himself; and in reading his scathing denunciations of the party who would rob the people of the most precious rights of free men, we cease to wonder that he should be both hated and feared by the enemies of popular liberty. But the cause to whose advocacy he brings such aoble powers, and such a steadfast devotion, must ultimately triumph. Impartial suffrage is essential to the full measure of political freedom, and its realization both here and in the old country is only a question of

The Arsociated Press Reporter accompanying the Presidential party in one of his dispatches says "the excursionists have been subject to some annoyance by uninvited persons intruding on them, assuming dis-gusting prominence, and otherwise boring the members of the party." Who are these persons? Let us have their names. The President, however, ought not to complain, as he has intruded on the country, assumed disgusting prominence, and terribly bored every sensible man in it.

Seward, in his short speech at Trenton, succeeded n making Grant and Farragut appear "my policy" men by implication. One, he said, was the head of the army and the other the head of the navy, and therefore part of the Administration and identified with all its acts. The presence of the two heroes gave a color to this assumption. The President has ince repeated this idea in a number of his speeches, and both he and Seward have tried to inveigle the General and Admiral into a confession of faith, but have not succeeded. We have heard it said that their efforts in this direction have greatly disgusted their distinguished guests, who had no idea when they were invited to visit the grave of Douglas that it was a political junketing tour.

THE TRIUMPH IN MAINE.

Maine is the third State that, since Andrew Johnson left the Union party, has at the polls refused to follow his treachery. She has more emphatically rebuked it than Connecticut or Vermont, having had far more reason than the former to appreciate its extent. Since Gov. Hawley was elected against the determined opposition of the Executive, the country has been taught-by massacres in the South, by the political union of Rebels and Copperheads, by the Convention of Southern Loyalists, and by the speeches of Mr. Johnson a lesson of which these victories are the results. Not even the defeat of McClellan, not even the election and reëlection of Republican Governors in every Northern State, were more significant of the resolution of the people than this grand victory in

For we not only hold our majority, but have vastly increased it. In every Congressional District there is a large Republican gain, and Gen. Chamberlain will be elected by a majority far beyond that over which we rejoiced in 1865. This gain, which, upon the dispatches we print to-day, may be fairly estimated at 5,000, is the glory of the canvass. It is the proof that our principles have the moral potency to convince even opponents, and that they have not lost their value by the ending of the war, as the traitors to the party claim. On the contrary, they live in the convictions of the people, and hasten the progress of the age, and are still the enduring bases of the restoration of the Republic. Maine has testified by a majority of perhaps 30,000 that the Union party did not crumble to dust when the Rebellion was shivered to atoms; that it was no temporary organization solely meant to prosecute the war, but that it is the permanent embodiment of our Republican faith, and destined to finish the work which the founders of the Government begun.

Take heart then, true patriots! everywhere, believe with new ardor, that the spirit of the great North is not subdued, nor its intelligence deceived. In New-York, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Michigan, in all the States to which are presented in this memorathe friends of progress will work with new energy and greater confidence. The triumph in Maine is the result of work, and with equal earnestness every loyal State which votes in October or November should give, with Maine, a decisive gain on the Union majorities.

Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, the Governor elect, is a soldier who could not have been defeated without disgrace to the State. He served with distinguished credit during the war, and will not be found less able or true in his new position. We have swept every Congressional District, and the lowest majority of four thousand is itself a triumph. Every Union candidate is elected to the State Senate, and the House is three-fourths Union. This is indeed a triumph which Maine cannot keep to herself-the Nation claims it, as it claimed Gettysburg from Pennsylvania, as it takes to itself everything that is a victory for the Republic.

WELCOME TO THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

This evening the citizens of New-York are invited to meet, at Cooper Institute, the representative men of the devoted Unionists of the South, and listen to their direct and truthful exposition of the wrongs and sufferings to which they are exposed by Mr. Johnson's policy of "restoration." In Brooklyn another great meeting will be held at Plymouth Church. Among

Though he may never know in his ignorance and wretchedness of the great movement the Southern leaders have begun, it will not the less end in the recognition of his manhood. When we welcome one, we welcome all who are loyal in the South, and when the representative of New-York gives his hand to the representative of the Southern delegates, he will none the less offer it, in behalf of every patriotic citizen, to 4,000,000 of oppressed negroes. This is an opportunity to formally assure Southern patriots that the North will enforce their rights. When we welcome Hamilton we welcome loyal Texas, and the cheers that will be given for Durant will be cheers for loyal

Other reasons yet exist for making this meeting one which shall have national importance and suggestion. The principles which the Southern Delegation profess are our principles, upon which the Union party has risen, and upon which it is still pledged to rise higher or to fall. Let the welcome we give confirm the assurance that the interests of the North and South are identical, and that so far from seeking to defer the restoration of the Southern States to their forteited privileges, the Union party is earnestly and energetically working to hasten the day when representation shall be established on a loyal basis. This meeting should be another and an emphatic proof that the loyal men of all sections are agreed upon the the terms of reconstruction, and that the solitary obstacle to the settlement of our troubles is a combination of Rebels and Copperheads, headed by an unfaithful

THE PRESIDENT—CONGRESS—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The persistent efforts of Mr. Beecher to cast blame on the Republican majority of the present Congress as-at least equally with President Johnson-responsible for the grave existing difference between them, impels me, in the interest of truth and justice, to make a statement of facts.

I was one of the many who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the President. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against such a difference. Being admitted to an interview with the President, I urged him to call to Washington three of the most eminent and trusted expositors of Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment, and three, equally eminent and representative Southern ex-Rebels, and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, so long as they might find necessary, while they by free and friendly conference and discussion, should earnestly endeavor to find a common ground whereon the North and the South should be not merely reconciled, but made evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the President should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit-rather as a moderator or common friend, than as

a party to the discussion. A suggestion of names being invited, I proposed those of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New-York and Judge R. P. Spaulding of Ohio, as three who seemed to me fair representatives of the anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, while neither specially obnoxious to nor disposed to deal harshly with the South; and I added that I hoped they would be met by men like Gen. Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, &c., who would be recognized and heeded by the South as men in whose hands her honor and true interests would be safe. But I added that I had no special desire that these or any particular men should be selected, wishing only that those chosen from either section should be such as to command their people's confidence and support. And I pledged myself to support, to the extent of my power, any adjustment that should thus be matured and agreed upon.

Some two months later, after the meeting of Congress, and when the political sky had become darker. I went again to Washington, on the assurance of a mutual friend that the President desired to see me. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction had then been appointed. At an interview promptly accorded, I urged the President to invite this Committee to the White House, and discuss with them, from evening to evening, as friend with friends, all the phases of the grave problem of Reconstruction, with a fixed resolve to find a basis of agreement if possible. I urged such considerations as occurred ble fall, the still living issues of Freedom and Slavery, to me in favor of the feasibility of such agreement if it were earnestly sought, as I felt sure it would be on the side of Congress. The vast patronage in the President's hands-the reluctance of the majority in Congress to see their friends, supporters and nominees expelled by wholesale from office, and their places supplied by bitter adversariesthe natural anxiety of every party in power to maintain cordial relations with the head of the Government chosen by its votes-these, and a thousand kindred considerations, rendered morally certain an agreement between Congress and the President without a sacrifice of principle on either hand, if the latter should sincerely seek it.

I speak only of what I said and proposed, because I have no permission and no right to speak further. That my suggestions were not followed, nor anything akin to them, the public sadly knows. And the conclusion to which I have been most reluctantly forced is, that the President did not want harmony with Congress-that he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him and seek a further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies. HORACE GREELEY.

BADLY MIXED. Sages sometimes come in groups of three, There

were the three Wise Men of Gotham who went to sea in a bit of floating crockery, and came to briny grief suddenly. In these latter days, Providence, not to leave us utterly helpless, has vouchsafed three sages, without counting Henry Ward Beecher. - Benighted those present at both meetings will be GOTs. gomery Blair, William H. Seward and Houry J. Ray

and whispering humbleness; while we, with heavy hands, and in a spirit of most unchristian revenge, are so bent upon driving the "penitents" to desperation that speedily we are to have another Southern rebellion with a Northern rebellion to back it, the last fomented by our swn neighbors, who cannot much longer stand the despotism of a Congress selected by a majority of the people, who are faithful to the laws and the Constitution! This is a sweet state of things, and whatwe should do if we did not have the Three Wise Mer, with Mr. Beecher to boot, is more than we can determine. With the four together, and with Mr. Weid to pay the expenses, we may possibly hobble along a few years longer. We may be mistaken, but it strikes us that this

little clique is rapidly getting into a fix more close than comfortable. The true-blue Secessionist will not thank Mr. Seward for making him a whining pauper and a dust-kissing mendicant for pardon. The really repentant Rebel vill not thank Mr. Ray mond for presupposing a contingency in which the crime and foliy of treason will be again resorted to. The Northern people may wax restive and wroth at being told that they are ready to plunge into the highest felony known to the law. This charming trio are usually supposed to be shrewd, to know the time of day, and to sleep with one eye open. Now, at least, they have prodigiously blundered. Mr. Seward insults the South by his ill-timed pity; Mr. Blair insults the North by his prediction of Northern treason, and Mr. Raymond manages to insult both the North and the South by supposing that the first can be frightened and that the other is ready for a double perjury. Yet all three are in the same boat; and while one pulls in this direction, the other in that, and the third against the other two, they fancy that they will find a port full of provender and all manner of worldly goods. They are much more likely to find the bottom of the sea. These palpable discrepancies and contradictions al-

ways mark the outpourings of leaders when they have a party without principles to lead. Common hunger is rather a poor party tie, whether it be for place or for power. Neither is an agreement of hatred the strongest of bonds. For the bolt, schism, separation in the Republican party, which our three friends and the others are engaged in advancing, there is not the shadow of a good reason. They cannot be expected to argue, but they are expected to talk. It is their trade. It is what they can do, and our groaning columns bear witness that they are doing it. Talk, talk, talk: talks from tavern balconies, talks at tavern tables, talks in baronches and railway carriages and upon steamboats! But the talk, if it is to build up a party, must be coherent and consistent, The new faction has made but little progress in that direction. Thus far it is a very loose affair in every respect, every warrior fighting upon his own hook. It held a National Convention, at which there was much and variegated speech-making. It is now traveling through the country in a railway car, and the speech-making is still going on. Everybody, from the President up, seems to think that the one resource of sound conservative statesmanship is speech-making, unless, indeed, dinner-eating be a second. But the sporadic excursion will soon be over. The dinners cannot be indefinitely prolonged. The monumental cornerstone will be fixed in its place. The last huzza of the sight-seeing population will die away. The party will return to Washington-and what then? President will be again in the White House, Mr. Seward will be again at his office desk, the captive Major-Generals will no longer be led in triumph through the land; all will be peace again-for "the Johnson party" the peace of death!

AN INSTRUCTIVE RECORD.

The last Legislature of our State passed a most excellent act regulating the sale of Alcoholic Liquors in our City. That act does not undertake to stop such sale, but places it under many wholesome and just restrictions. It forbids all sales on Sunday, or between midnight and daybreak; it forbids sales to drunkards or to minors under eighteen years of age; it forbids all sales by unlicensed persons, and places the entire traffic under the direct supervision and control of the Police. But for the shameless interposition of certain of our low-grade, rum-made judges -an interposition which has just been judicially rebuked and neutralized-we should already have realized very great benefits from the passage of this act; and some good has, under every embarrassment, been secured by it, as more certainly will be if the act be sustained.

The following-we wish people of all parties to bear in mind-was the vote in Assembly on the passage of this most righteous measure:

Fairchild Andrus, Monroe.

Fairchild Andrus, Monroe.
Stephen Baker, Putnam.
Samuei M. Barker, Schurler.
Wilson Berryman, New York.
R. Il. Bidlecom, Jefferson.
Frederick Bodine, Orange.
G. A. Braudreth, Westchester.
John W. Brown, Genesee.
Edward Brunson, Ontario.
Ira Buckman, Jr. Kings.
Theodore Canfield, Jefferson.
Caleb Calkins, Madison.
W. R. Chamberlain, St. Law.
Clark B. Coelrane, Albany.
Lyman Congdon. Tompkius.
J. Covell, Fulton & Hamilton, John H. Deming, Tioga.
Milo B. Eldredge, Broome.
Joseph B. Fay, Chautaoqua.
Nelson D. Ferguson, Jefferson.
G. M. Gleazon, St. Lawrence.
Wm. W. Goodrich, Kings.
J. G. Graham, Uister.
Schflield Harrington, Otsego.
L. Harris Biucock Omondaga.
Gy C. Humphrey, Niagara.
B. N. Huntington, Onedda.
Chas, E. Jenkins, New-York, J. J. I. C. Jowett, Erle.
Fred, N. Kreidler, Steuben.
G. M. Kreidler, Steuben.
John Parker, Oswego.
W. H. Rice, Oswego.
W. H. Rice, Oswego.
W. H. Rice, Oswego.
W. H. Rodgers, Wayne.
Hirms Schatt, Orleans.
J. E. Sherman, Delaware.
S. Smith, Yates.
S. Swith, Yates.
S. Treteck Herkimer. Total, 66, (one more than enough.)

Wm. Aley, Albany,
Edward H. Anderson, N. Y.
Alfred J. Baldwin, Sullivan,
Luther J. Barditt, Otsego,
Thos. J. Creamer, New-York,
Geo, M. Curtis, New-York,
Constantine Donoho, N. Y.
Obadiah J. Downing, Queens,
Alex. Frear, New-York,
Henry K. Hoffman, Chewung,
James W. Kimball, Franklin,
James W. Kimball, Franklin,
J. Al Lyons, New-York,
J. A. Lyons, New-York,
G. W. Millspangh, Orange,
E. P. W. Nickerson, Rockland.

Porton, S. Pomroy, Niagara,
Levi Potter, Erie.
Lewis Ponroy, Niagara,
Levi Ponroy, Niagara,

Absent or Dodged.

were refused military assistance to quell the riot, but Gen. Baird proves that they asked it solely to help the police in breaking up the Couvention, and that upon his refusal, Mayor Monroe desired that the troops should be kept out of the way. Up to the morning of the massacre they affected to believe that no disturbance would occur, and deliberately deceived Gen. Bard in regard to what they intended to do. He emphatically declares that the police force was strong enough to have held both the parties in the streets in subjection, and that "there was no hour during the continuance of the riot, when PERFECT ORDER could not have been restored, by a command to the police, from its chief, to put up their pistols." The troops, he adds, had they been on the spot, could have operated only against the organized rioters of the police. All of these points, and others of no less importance, the reader can substantiate by the report, and we ask

munication with the President. The Rebel du-

thorities, since the massacre, have claimed that they

that with this plain record of Rebel crime be compared Andrew Johnson's denunciation of the Convention as the cause of the massacre. His speech at St. Louis shows how boldly even a President can defy the truth when it is arrayed against his political am-Gen. Woodford received the compliment of a ser-

enade from the citizens of Brooklyn last night, and in acknowledgment made an able speech, which we alsowhere present.

WASHINGTON.

WASHISOTON, Monday, Sept. 10, 2006 THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

President Johnson is expected to arrive here or Saturday morning. The paintings and repairs at the White House are being pushed so as to be completed at that time. and the various Democratic and Department clabs are pro paring to give him a reception

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Secretary Browning to-day received the clerks in the various divisions of the Interior Department, numbering 650. They formed in line, filing through the Secretary's office in twos each, being presented through heads of Bureaus, and all receiving the extended hand of the greeting official, Ne speeches were made. The affair was a rapid, formal, quies LAND OFFICE RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

Marquette, Mich., warrants 7,699 acres; cash, 5,471 acres; agricultural college scrip, 849 acres. Sious City, Iowa, to actual settlers, 2,850 acres; cash, 1,106 acres. St. Peter's, Minn., actual settlers, 10,382 acres; warrants

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$2,113,.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, returned to

Washington yesterday. His health is somewhat impaired, wing to the fatigue of his journey West with the President and party. ILLNESS OF SURGEON GEN. BARNES. Surgeon Gen. Crane received a dispatch to-day from

Chicago urging his immediate presence at that city, as Surgeon Geo. Barnes was dangerously ill. Surgeon Geo. Crane left by the evening train for the West.

A LIGHTHOUSE RE-ESTABLISHED. A light at Cape Romaine, S. C., of the first order, visible for 25 miles, will be recatablished on the 20th inst. SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

An engineer of the Toledo line of propellers has been arrested for smuggling liquor, and a suit instituted by the Commissioner of Customs. A fine of \$30 was imposed.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. The receipts of Customs from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31, were: From New-York. \$2,526,415 05; Boaton, \$264,372 23; New-Orleans. \$574,002 69; Baltimore, \$148,937 79; Philadel

phis, \$142,495 51. THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Secretary Browning called this afternoon for a statement from the Chiefs of Bureau under him of the number of clerks, their business capacities, and the names of those who can be dispensed with. It is assumed that there are

whom are in the Pension Bureau,

PUBLIC LANDS. The Greenleaf (Minn.) Land-Office makes the following report for August: Disposed of for cash, 281 acres; with warrants, 320 seres; agricultural scrip. 8,605 scres mesteads, 1,190 acres; total, 10,397 acres. Taylor's Falls College scrip, 5,180 acres; homesteads, 613 acres; total, 8,793

PERSONAL.

Gen. Charles N. Howard, in charge of Bureau affairs in the District of Columbia, left for Charleston, & C., this evening to join his regiment.

> OBITUARY. CLEMENT C. CLAY.

Clement C. Clay, senior, whose death is announced as having occurred at Huntsville, Ala., on the 9th inst., was born in Halifar County, Virginia, Dec, 17, 1789, and was consequently in his 77th year at the time of his decease. He graduated at the University of East Tennessee, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. In 1311 he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he has since resided. He saw some military service during the Creek war, and on his return continued the practice of his profession until 1817, when he was elected to the Territorial Council of Alabama. In 1819 he was chosen one of the Judges of the Circuit Court; in 1820 he was elected Chief Justice of that Court, which position he resigned in 1823. In 1828 he was sent to the State Legislature and chosen Speaker. In 1827 he was elected to represent the State in the lower branch of Congress and occupied his seat until 1835, in which year he was elected Governor of Alabams, serving two years. In 1837 he was chosen United States Senator for the term ex-MR. JOSIAH RANDALL.

politician and a lawyer. He was the father of Samuel J. Randall, Democratic representative from the 1st District of Pennsylvania. DEATH OF JOSIAH RANDALL.

Josiah Randall, who died at Philadelphia on the 19th

inst., at the age of 77, was well known as a Democratic

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 .- The Hon. Josiah Randall died at noon to-day, aged 77 years. DEATH OF GOV. C. C. CLAY, JR.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10 .- The announcement of the death of C. C. Clay, jr., is incorrect. Gov. C. C. Clay, his father, died at Huntsville, Ala., yesterday.

DEATH OF PRED. O. BESKLINE. CINCINNATI, Sept. 10 .- Fred. O. Berkline, a member of the Ohio Legislature, and a member of the City Council, died this afternoon.

** BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH. We make the following extract from a private letter just received from the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C.

My Friend P- with whom and security manufactor of See Advertisement in

WANTED-PART of a HOUSE, consisting of three of four rooms, chitable for hearth or on the party of the party o